Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Previously amended): A medical diagnostic device for measuring an analyte concentration of an electrically conductive biological fluid, comprising a multilayer structure having a first layer and a second layer sandwiching an intermediate layer,
   (a) the first and second layers each comprising an insulating sheet, the first layer having a first conductive surface adjoining the intermediate layer, the second layer having a first insulating surface and a second insulating surface, wherein the first insulating surface adjoins the intermediate layer,
   (b) the intermediate layer being an insulating layer with a cutout, having a first end and a second end, which, together with the first and second layers, defines a capillary channel to permit the sample to flow from the first end to the second end,
   (c) the capillary channel comprising (i) a dry reagent for reacting with the sample to yield a change in an electrical parameter that can be related to the analyte concentration of the fluid and (ii) an electrochemical cell, within which the electrical parameter is measured,
   (d) the first conductive surface having a first insulating pattern scored into it to divide the first conductive surface into two regions, insulated from each other, wherein the insulating pattern has at least one serration, whereby sample that flows across the pattern provides a conductive path from the first end to the second end.
2. (Original): The device of claim 1, in which the first end of the cutout is at a first edge of the intermediate layer and the second end is at a second edge of the intermediate layer, opposite the first edge.
3. (Currently amended): The device of claim 1, in which the dry reagent is on the first conductive surface.
4. (Original): The device of claim 1, in which sample that enters the flow channel at the first end flows through the electrochemical cell, before it reaches the first insulating pattern.

5. (Original): The device of claim 1, in which the biological fluid is blood and the analyte being measured is glucose.
6. (Currently amended): The device of claim 1, in which the first layer comprises a metallized thermoplastic sheets.
7. (Original): The device of claim 1, in which the intermediate layer comprises a thermoplastic sheet having adhesive on both surfaces for adhering to the first and second layers.
8. (Currently amended): The device of claim 1, in which the reagent on the first conductive surface comprises a buffer, a mediator, and an enzyme.
9. (Cancelled):
10. (Currently amended) device of claim 91, ~~in which the insulating pattern has~~ wherein said at least one serration is within the flow channel pointing toward each end of the channel.
11. (Currently amended): The device of claim 1, further comprising a second insulating pattern scored into the first conductive surface ~~of the scored layer~~ between the first end and the first insulating pattern to divide the ~~scored layer~~ first conductive surface into three regions, insulated from each other.
12. (Original): The device of claim 11, in which sample that enters the flow channel at the first end reaches the second insulating pattern before it flows through the electrochemical cell.
13. (Original): The device of claim 1, further comprising electrical circuit means for detecting the flow of fluid through the flow channel.

Claims 14-16 (Withdrawn):

17. (Currently amended): The device of claim 1, in which the dry reagent is on the first insulating surface. ~~and the insulating pattern is scored into the conductive surface.~~
18. (Previously presented): The device of claim 1, in which the first insulating surface has disposed thereon a second conductive surface.
19. (Previously presented): The device of claim 18, in which the second layer comprises a metallized thermoplastic sheet.
20 (Currently amended): The device of claim ~~9~~ 1, in which the serration includes at least one vertex that points towards the second end, whereby flow is enhanced through the capillary channel.